

The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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Governor

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May 2008 Data

Special Points of Interest:

- A Comparison of the Three Federal Programs That Capture Employment
- Important Changes in 2008 (Page 13)
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1978 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

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Why Do We Collect Employment Three Ways?

The Research and Statistics Division (R&S) of the Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development (TDLWD) publishes three different employment series — the Local Area Unemployment Statistics series (LAUS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES) series, and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) series. They don't match. What's going on?

The short answer is: They measure different things. The above programs are funded by the U.S. Department of Labor to generate the three series of data because the federal government wants to see the full-size picture of the economy. Our job in Tennessee is to produce the best possible data and then send it to Washington, where it is published as part of the national picture. This is sometimes tricky because we border eight other states and five of our metropolitan areas overflow into other states. Once it is approved for release nationally, Tennessee and other states can publish their state data.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

The LAUS employment figures are the most inclusive of the three series

produced. The program estimates how many people living in Tennessee worked or were actively looking for work, no matter what industry or occupation, during the week that includes the 12th of the month. These data include the following workers: agricultural workers, self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. Military personnel and those in institutions are not included nor is anyone younger than 16. It also includes the unemployed who are either separated from a job, coming into the labor force for the first time, or coming back into the labor force after a period away. This is the only series that reports by worker residence rather than job site. That means that all those people living in Tennessee but working in another state will be counted in Tennessee.

One important data source is the national Current Population Survey (CPS), which is produced monthly. The raw survey data are very good on the national level, but at the state level there are often significant fluctuations because of the smaller sample size. To avoid the problems associated with small sample size, econometric methods using local data, including claims for Unemployment Insurance and CES data, are used to improve the CPS

estimates. This is especially important since the "local area" part of the LAUS name refers to county and city estimates that are important economic indicators.

The LAUS employment figures are released on the third and fourth Thursday of every month and can be found on the Internet at www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/news/UIRATE.htm.

Current Employment Statistics (CES)

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is the product of a monthly survey of businesses in non-agricultural industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics began collecting employment and payroll information in 1915 but only for a few manufacturing industries. This grew into the CES program, which collects employment data from a sample of employers in the state who produce goods or services. The data are collected and published by the county/metro area where the business is located. This means that if the employees commute to a business with a physical location in Tennessee, then their employment is counted here. Full-time, part-time, and temporary employees are all counted as employed if they are on the payroll. The military is not (Continued on Page 2)

Capturing the Employment in Tennessee Using Three Federal Programs: A Comparison

included in this survey, and the series does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, or the agricultural sector. As with the LAUS program, the employment reported here is for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The CES program also collects wage data.

The CES data are collected on a monthly questionnaire by telephone, touch-tone self-response, computer-assisted interviews, fax technology, voice recognition, and mail sent to the employers in the sample. Nationally, the sample includes 160,000 businesses and government agencies. In Tennessee, estimates are based on data from about 10,000 employers each month. This includes all forms of data collection and also includes rural employers added to improve our sample in smaller counties.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented some changes to this series. Starting this year, the CES program is publishing hours and wages for all employees, not just production workers. Another change will be to collect gross wage data for the entire month rather than the pay period that includes the 12th. There are other minor changes, but these will make the biggest difference in the data available to users. Data from these new standards began being published in February 2008.

The CES data are on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site. You can do a search by specific areas for CES data at <http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=sm>.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) is the series that provides the most detailed employment data by industry and geography. This data series is compiled from administrative reports for every employer covered by Unemployment Insurance in the state of Tennessee and therefore reports about 97 percent of all the employment in the state.

Because data are gathered from every employer represented in the data set,

these data can be sliced and diced in much more detailed ways – by specific industry, firm size, or geographic location, for example – than is possible with smaller survey-based samples. Moreover, one of this series many functions is to serve as the universe from which survey samples are drawn and to which survey-based estimates are benchmarked (i.e., adjusted).

There are some restrictions and drawbacks to the use of these data. First, these data are collected quarterly and must be edited and summarized before they can be published. This means that the data are not published until approximately six months after the period they represent. Second, being based on individual employers' tax reports, they fall under statutory data confidentiality rules.

Data for QCEW come from the reports employers submit with their quarterly unemployment tax payments. These reports include summarized employment in the pay period that includes the 12th of each month, total wages paid for the quarter, and the amount of those wages covered by the state's unemployment compensation law. These reports are not due in an unemployment agency's office until the last day of the month of the subsequent quarter.

Every employer is now required to submit total wage data for each employee every quarter. The larger firms send this data electronically. The smaller firms in Tennessee use a combination of mail and electronic data transfer. The agency calculates the taxable wage rate when the account is created, and the employer figures the contributions due based on that rate and the payroll. The data are then reported, summarized, edited, analyzed, and published for the QCEW report.

As with CES, the data published for the QCEW are based on employer location. The data are quite detailed in that we collect by individual location, whenever possible, for employers who have multiple sites in Tennessee. This is important for county or community data. Coverage has also increased since the source of these data, the unemployment tax files, was first developed.

The industrial coding system used to code and aggregate the data was changed from Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 2000. Minor revisions were made in 2005 and 2007 as well. These changes are an example of what are called "non-economic code changes" because they cause the employment level in the industry to change but are not the result of a change in the economy, only the coding structure. If you need to compare data from before 2000 to data after 2000, check carefully as much of the data are not comparable or they need to be adjusted.

The QCEW data are posted about five to six months after the quarter to which they refer.

Conclusion

The three employment series regularly produced by the Research and Statistics Division are complementary. LAUS data are collected by place of residence and include some types of employment not included in the others. The series is available monthly for state, metropolitan areas, and counties. CES data, also available monthly, are summarized by industry and place of work. The data are available at the total state and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level. The employment data include railroad employment and students working for the college they are attending, but not self-employment. The QCEW covers 97 percent of all the employment in Tennessee. It comes out five to six months after the quarter to which the data refer but includes very detailed information, including data at the six-digit NAICS level and at a very fine geographic level. What is published is somewhat limited by the federal/state data privacy laws.

This article was adapted from "Three's Company" by John Berghlund in The Minnesota Economic Trends.

Statewide

HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Civilian Labor Force								
Year and Month	Total	Employ- ment	Employed				Unemployed	
			Nonfarm Employment				Number	Rate (%)
			Total	**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services		
1978	1,983.7	1,866.2	1,737.0	526.0	379.1	270.7	117.5	5.9 %
1979	2,040.5	1,918.5	1,777.3	524.7	388.7	285.4	122.0	6.0
1980	2,071.6	1,920.1	1,746.6	502.1	379.7	291.0	151.5	7.3
1981	2,123.1	1,927.6	1,775.4	506.9	379.9	304.4	195.5	9.2
1982	2,141.2	1,891.5	1,703.0	466.7	380.5	313.1	249.7	11.7
1983	2,188.2	1,932.4	1,719.0	468.6	389.9	323.4	255.8	11.7
1984	2,233.5	2,026.4	1,812.0	497.1	413.3	344.3	207.1	9.3
1985	2,255.7	2,070.0	1,867.8	492.4	435.3	360.2	185.7	8.2
1986	2,291.3	2,110.7	1,929.8	490.5	452.1	384.7	180.6	7.9
1987	2,324.1	2,166.5	2,011.6	497.4	477.2	408.9	157.6	6.8
1988	2,333.6	2,197.2	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	136.4	5.8
1989	2,364.9	2,241.3	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	123.6	5.2
1990	2,401.1	2,269.0	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	132.1	5.5
1991	2,425.4	2,266.0	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	159.4	6.6
1992	2,479.5	2,316.7	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	162.8	6.6
1993	2,543.3	2,391.6	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	151.7	6.0
1994	2,645.7	2,511.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	134.6	5.1
1995	2,718.0	2,574.0	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	144.0	5.3
1996	2,758.4	2,611.0	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	147.4	5.3
1997	2,788.3	2,640.0	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	148.3	5.3
1998	2,811.7	2,685.2	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	126.5	4.5
1999	2,838.7	2,722.1	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	116.6	4.1
2000	2,871.5	2,756.5	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	115.0	4.0
2001	2,863.5	2,728.5	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	135.0	4.7
2002	2,867.1	2,715.0	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	152.1	5.3
2003	2,896.1	2,731.4	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	164.8	5.7
2004	2,906.9	2,748.6	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	158.3	5.4
2005	2,938.9	2,775.6	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	163.3	5.6
2006	3,008.3	2,854.0	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	154.4	5.1
2007	3,036.7	2,893.7	2,796.6	380.9	463.7	1,051.8	143.0	4.7
2008								
January	3,030.3	2,865.8	2,754.8	371.9	460.9	1,030.2	164.6	5.4 %
February	3,024.0	2,849.7	2,763.4	373.0	458.0	1,035.8	174.3	5.8
March	3,032.8	2,855.8	2,784.5	373.4	462.0	1,048.0	177.1	5.8
April (r)	3,042.4	2,886.8	2,793.8	372.2	461.6	1,056.3	155.6	5.1
May (p)	3,045.7	2,864.7	2,798.2	371.1	462.6	1,059.9	180.9	5.9
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								

(r)=revised

**These industries not comparable to industry employment data before

(p)=preliminary

1990 because of changes to NAICS coding system.

Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

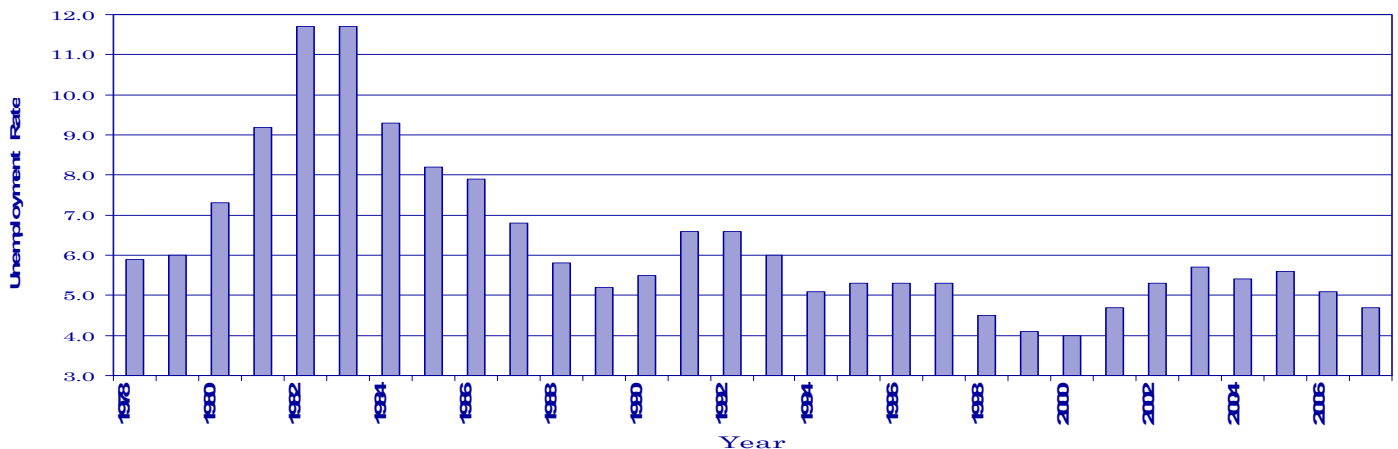
Services = Professional/Business Services, Educational/Health Services,
Leisure/Hospitality, and Other Services.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*

County	May 2007	May 2008	County	May 2007	May 2008
Anderson	3.9	5.4	Lauderdale	5.8	10.8
Bedford	4.0	6.1	Lawrence	7.3	8.3
Benton	5.1	7.7	Lewis	6.4	8.8
Bledsoe	5.4	7.2	Lincoln	3.1	4.5
Blount	3.3	5.4	Loudon	3.4	5.1
Bradley	3.9	6.0	Macon	5.1	7.0
Campbell	4.7	6.8	Madison	4.6	6.2
Cannon	4.5	6.2	Marion	5.5	6.3
Carroll	5.6	7.9	Marshall	7.1	8.2
Carter	4.4	6.1	Maury	8.2	7.3
Cheatham	3.2	4.5	McMinn	4.6	7.7
Chester	4.4	7.5	McNairy	4.8	8.0
Claiborne	4.4	7.0	Meigs	5.4	7.8
Clay	6.2	9.2	Monroe	5.2	7.7
Coke	5.2	7.5	Montgomery	3.8	5.5
Coffee	4.1	5.8	Moore	3.4	5.1
Crockett	5.5	7.8	Morgan	5.2	7.5
Cumberland	4.5	7.3	Obion	5.1	6.0
Davidson	3.4	5.0	Overton	5.7	7.7
Decatur	4.9	7.7	Perry	6.4	13.1
DeKalb	4.0	5.6	Pickett	6.7	8.8
Dickson	3.5	5.9	Polk	3.9	7.0
Dyer	4.3	6.7	Putnam	3.9	6.2
Fayette	5.0	6.7	Rhea	5.2	6.9
Fentress	4.8	8.6	Roane	4.0	5.6
Franklin	4.3	6.2	Robertson	3.9	5.2
Gibson	6.5	8.3	Rutherford	3.3	5.4
Giles	5.8	7.3	Scott	6.5	8.7
Grainger	4.5	7.1	Sequatchie	4.0	7.6
Greene	6.1	8.3	Sevier	3.7	5.6
Grundy	5.2	7.4	Shelby	4.3	6.3
Hamblen	4.2	6.4	Smith	4.3	5.8
Hamilton	3.4	5.0	Stewart	5.0	6.9
Hancock	4.7	7.4	Sullivan	3.6	5.1
Hardeman	5.4	8.0	Sumner	3.7	5.3
Hardin	4.9	7.0	Tipton	4.4	7.2
Hawkins	3.9	6.9	Trousdale	4.5	7.6
Haywood	6.5	9.7	Unicoi	4.0	6.3
Henderson	5.4	9.1	Union	3.7	5.2
Henry	5.4	7.7	Van Buren	5.5	7.8
Hickman	4.7	7.2	Warren	5.8	7.5
Houston	4.6	7.4	Washington	3.7	5.6
Humphreys	4.4	7.2	Wayne	6.5	8.9
Jackson	5.8	7.0	Weakley	5.9	6.6
Jefferson	4.3	6.3	White	5.5	7.3
Johnson	4.6	6.7	Williamson	3.6	4.2
Knox	3.0	4.6	Wilson	3.3	5.1
Lake	5.1	6.7			

*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

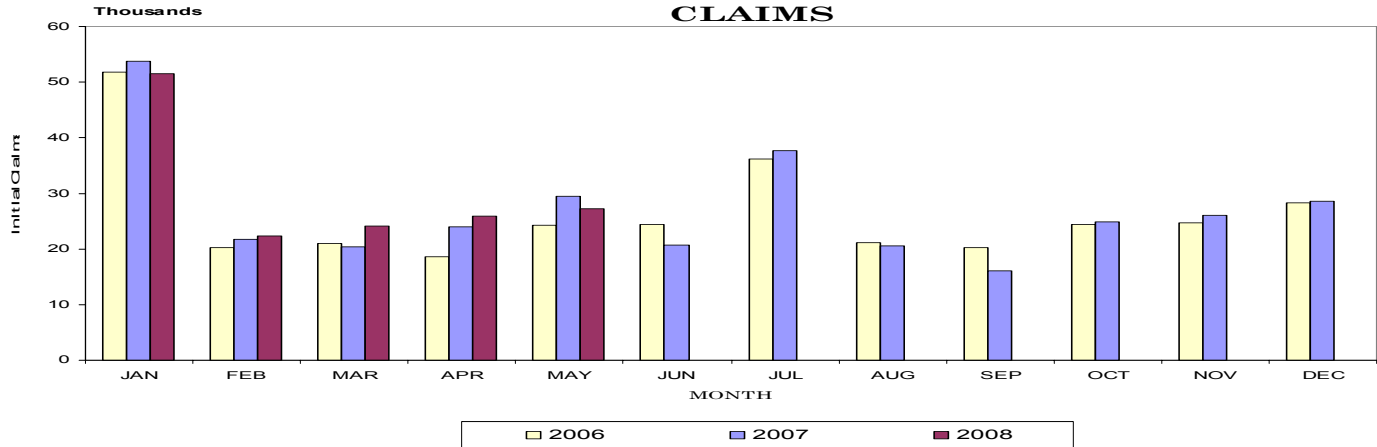
Unemployment Rates 1978-2007



Statewide

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



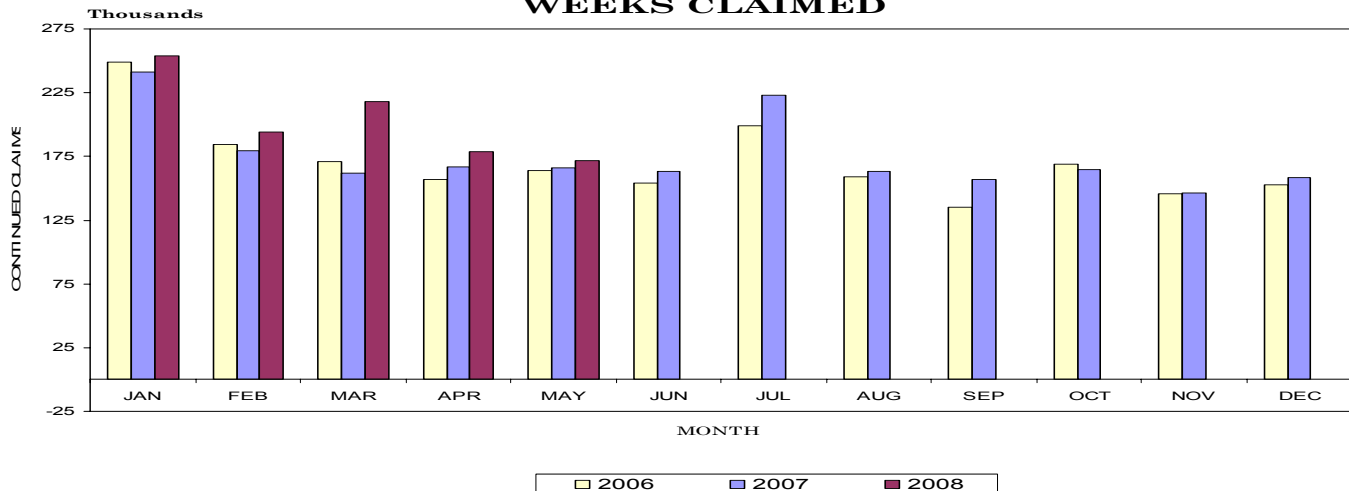
BENEFIT PROGRAMS

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM				FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
CLAIMS	May 2007	Apr. 2008	May 2008	FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	May 2007	Apr. 2008	May 2008
Initial Claims	29,456	25,917	27,280	Benefits Paid	\$313,746	\$233,498	\$233,337
Continued Weeks Claimed	166,130	178,637	171,749	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,125	873	828
Nonmonetary Determinations	6,201	6,432	6,730	Initial Claims	165	97	83
Appeals Decisions	1,649	1,978	1,871	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,099	922	858
Lower Authority	1,418	1,622	1,594	Appeals Decisions	12	17	15
Higher Authority	231	356	277				
BENEFITS				FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Amount Paid	\$34,231,471	\$34,681,529	\$36,316,535	Benefits Paid	\$389,378	\$328,838	\$278,056
Benefit Weeks Paid	170,208	184,738	167,138	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,437	1,233	977
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$226	\$224	\$220	Initial Claims	122	99	96
First Payments	12,571	11,479	12,040	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,372	1,148	1,021
Final Payments	4,144	5,094	4,431	Appeals Decisions	2	4	7
Average Weeks Duration	13	14	14				
Trust Fund Balance*	\$694,039,363	\$609,021,417	\$652,196,833				

*Trust Fund includes balance of \$110.96 million of Reed Act funds.

CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



Statewide

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised		Preliminary	Net Change	
	May 2007	April 2008	May 2008	May 2007 2008	Apr. May 2008
Total Nonfarm	2,801.9	2,793.8	2,798.2	-3.7	4.4
Total Private	2,376.8	2,366.0	2,371.6	-5.2	5.6
Goods Producing	518.1	509.6	510.4	-7.7	0.8
Mining & Construction	138.5	137.4	139.3	0.8	1.9
Manufacturing	379.6	372.2	371.1	-8.5	-1.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	237.3	231.7	230.4	-6.9	-1.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	16.2	14.6	14.4	-1.8	-0.2
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	15.6	15.6	15.6	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.8	11.7	11.7	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.4	40.3	40.1	-1.3	-0.2
Machinery Manufacturing	31.9	31.7	31.5	-0.4	-0.2
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	8.1	7.3	7.3	-0.8	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	22.0	21.1	21.1	-0.9	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	58.7	59.6	59.2	0.5	-0.4
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	16.2	14.8	14.6	-1.6	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15.4	15.0	14.9	-0.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	142.3	140.5	140.7	-1.6	0.2
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	15.2	14.9	14.9	-0.3	0.0
Food Manufacturing	32.6	32.6	32.7	0.1	0.1
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	17.3	16.8	16.9	-0.4	0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	17.0	16.8	16.7	-0.3	-0.1
Chemical Manufacturing	26.5	26.5	26.6	0.1	0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	26.5	25.8	25.8	-0.7	0.0
Plastics Product Manufacturing	14.1	13.6	13.6	-0.5	0.0
Rubber Product Manufacturing	12.4	12.2	12.2	-0.2	0.0
Service Providing	2,283.8	2,284.2	2,287.8	4.0	3.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	609.4	608.0	609.5	0.1	1.5
Wholesale Trade	133.2	133.5	133.6	0.4	0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	69.8	70.2	70.4	0.6	0.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	46.7	46.4	46.2	-0.5	-0.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.7	16.9	17.0	0.3	0.1
Retail Trade	329.0	328.1	329.0	0.0	0.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	43.8	44.3	44.3	0.5	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	10.0	9.8	9.8	-0.2	0.0
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	30.1	29.8	29.8	-0.3	0.0
Food & Beverage Stores	48.1	48.3	48.4	0.3	0.1
Health & Personal Care Stores	23.2	24.0	24.2	1.0	0.2
Gasoline Stations	23.9	23.1	22.8	-1.1	-0.3
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	28.8	28.5	28.6	-0.2	0.1
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.0	12.0	12.2	0.2	0.2
General Merchandise Stores	72.3	72.4	72.3	0.0	-0.1
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	17.6	17.0	17.0	-0.6	0.0
Nonstore Retailers	10.5	10.1	10.0	-0.5	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	147.2	146.4	146.9	-0.3	0.5
Utilities	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	143.6	142.8	143.3	-0.3	0.5
Truck Transportation	64.6	63.0	63.5	-1.1	0.5
Information	49.9	49.5	49.3	-0.6	-0.2
Publishing Industries (except internet)	13.2	13.0	13.0	-0.2	0.0
Telecommunications	17.3	17.7	17.5	0.2	-0.2
Financial Activities	144.9	142.6	142.5	-2.4	-0.1
Finance & Insurance	108.1	107.4	107.2	-0.9	-0.2
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36.8	35.2	35.3	-1.5	0.1
Professional & Business Services	319.5	318.6	318.0	-1.5	-0.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	106.5	109.4	106.7	0.2	-2.7
Management of Companies & Enterprises	24.2	24.4	24.6	0.4	0.2
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	188.8	184.8	186.7	-2.1	1.9
Educational & Health Services	348.7	356.2	356.6	7.9	0.4
Educational Services	46.5	48.2	47.5	1.0	-0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	302.2	308.0	309.1	6.9	1.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	113.1	116.1	116.4	3.3	0.3
Hospitals	94.3	96.9	97.3	3.0	0.4
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	52.3	52.7	53.1	0.8	0.4
Social Assistance	42.5	42.3	42.3	-0.2	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	281.1	278.3	281.9	0.8	3.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	32.8	29.7	32.0	-0.8	2.3
Accommodation & Food Services	248.3	248.6	249.9	1.6	1.3
Accommodation	36.4	36.8	36.8	0.4	0.0
Food Services & Drinking Places	211.9	211.8	213.1	1.2	1.3
Other Services	105.2	103.2	103.4	-1.8	0.2
Repair & Maintenance	22.4	21.6	21.8	-0.6	0.2
Personal & Laundry Services	25.4	24.7	24.5	-0.9	-0.2
Government	425.1	427.8	426.6	1.5	-1.2
Federal Government	48.9	48.8	48.9	0.0	0.1
State Government	100.8	101.8	100.6	-0.2	-1.2
State Government Educational Services	50.5	51.9	50.2	-0.3	-1.7
Local Government	275.4	277.2	277.1	1.7	-0.1
Local Government Educational Services	141.6	144.1	143.5	1.9	-0.6

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 3,700 jobs from May 2007 to May 2008. During this period, there were decreases in financial activities (down 2,400 jobs), which includes a decrease of 1,500 jobs in real estate/rental/leasing; administrative/support/waste management (down 2,100 jobs); wood product manufacturing and other services (both down 1,800 jobs); furniture/related product manufacturing (down 1,600 jobs); and fabricated metal products manufacturing (down 1,300 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance (up 6,900 jobs), which includes an increase of 3,300 jobs in ambulatory health care and 3,000 in hospitals; local government educational services (up 1,900 jobs); accommodation/food services (up 1,600 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,200 jobs in food services/drinking places; and health/personal care stores (up 1,000 jobs).

During this month, nonfarm employment increased by 4,400 jobs. The largest seasonal increases were in leisure/hospitality (up 3,600 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,300 jobs in arts/entertainment/recreation and 1,300 jobs in food services/drinking places; mining/construction and administrative/support/waste management (both up 1,900 jobs); and health care/social assistance (up 1,100 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in professional/scientific/technical services (down 2,700 jobs) and state government educational services (down 1,700 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for May 2008 was 6.4 percent, up 1.0 percent from the April rate. After benchmark adjustments, this is the tenth consecutive month that the current rate is greater than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in May 2008. In May 2007, the national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate increased in 94 counties and decreased in one county. Trousdale County was the only county to decrease (down 0.1 percent). The lowest rate occurred in Williamson County at 4.2 percent, up 0.8 percent from the previous month. The highest rate was Perry County's 13.1 percent, up from 12.3 percent in April 2008.

The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data is based on the 2007 benchmark.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

May 2007					April 2008				May 2008			
Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	152,776,000	145,913,000	6,863,000	4.5	153,957,000	146,331,000	7,626,000	5.0	154,534,000	146,046,000	8,487,000	5.5
TENNESSEE	3,031,000	2,889,100	141,900	4.7	3,068,400	2,903,800	164,600	5.4	3,062,900	2,867,000	195,900	6.4
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	152,350,000	145,864,000	6,486,000	4.3	153,208,000	145,921,000	7,287,000	4.8	154,003,000	145,926,000	8,076,000	5.2
TENNESSEE	3,011,300	2,887,900	123,400	4.1	3,042,400	2,886,800	155,600	5.1	3,045,700	2,864,700	180,900	5.9
Metropolitan Statistical Areas												
Chattanooga	260,730	251,410	9,330	3.6	264,370	252,540	11,830	4.5	263,730	249,990	13,740	5.2
Clarksville	109,040	103,930	5,110	4.7	109,710	103,540	6,170	5.6	110,100	103,040	7,060	6.4
Cleveland	54,850	52,690	2,160	3.9	54,610	51,670	2,930	5.4	55,160	51,770	3,390	6.1
Jackson	56,160	53,600	2,560	4.6	56,750	53,760	2,990	5.3	56,960	53,320	3,630	6.4
Johnson City	98,110	94,260	3,850	3.9	100,390	95,550	4,830	4.8	99,320	93,560	5,760	5.8
Kingsport-Bristol	143,740	138,040	5,700	4.0	144,470	138,050	6,420	4.4	145,570	137,530	8,040	5.5
Knoxville	354,840	343,530	11,300	3.2	358,270	343,650	14,620	4.1	358,480	340,960	17,510	4.9
Memphis	614,960	586,730	28,230	4.6	617,690	583,760	33,930	5.5	619,770	580,120	39,660	6.4
Morristown	64,240	61,520	2,730	4.2	64,460	60,970	3,490	5.4	64,650	60,480	4,170	6.4
Nashville	781,820	754,240	27,580	3.5	794,140	759,940	34,200	4.3	794,700	753,860	40,850	5.1
Micropolitan Statistical Areas												
Brownsville	9,650	9,020	630	6.5	9,980	9,250	730	7.3	9,850	8,900	950	9.7
Cookeville	50,290	48,050	2,240	4.5	50,050	47,240	2,810	5.6	50,100	46,800	3,300	6.6
Crossville	22,970	21,930	1,040	4.5	22,680	21,230	1,450	6.4	22,720	21,050	1,670	7.3
Dyersburg	17,510	16,750	760	4.3	16,770	15,820	950	5.7	16,910	15,770	1,140	6.7
Greeneville	31,030	29,150	1,880	6.1	31,050	28,820	2,230	7.2	31,300	28,700	2,600	8.3
Humboldt	20,980	19,610	1,360	6.5	20,910	19,280	1,630	7.8	20,890	19,170	1,720	8.3
Lawrenceburg	16,350	15,170	1,190	7.3	16,550	15,260	1,290	7.8	16,580	15,200	1,370	8.3
Lewisburg	12,840	11,930	910	7.1	12,940	11,940	1,000	7.7	13,000	11,930	1,060	8.2
Martin	15,250	14,350	900	5.9	15,680	14,810	870	5.5	15,560	14,520	1,030	6.6
McMinnville	17,710	16,670	1,040	5.8	17,320	16,160	1,160	6.7	17,470	16,170	1,300	7.5
Paris	13,970	13,220	750	5.4	13,870	12,900	980	7.0	13,940	12,860	1,080	7.7
Shelbyville	22,670	21,760	910	4.0	22,890	21,720	1,170	5.1	23,000	21,600	1,400	6.1
Tullahoma	48,750	46,720	2,030	4.2	49,290	46,760	2,520	5.1	49,410	46,480	2,920	5.9
Union City	18,220	17,160	1,060	5.8	18,180	17,180	1,000	5.5	18,260	17,120	1,140	6.2

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	May 2007	Apr. 2008	May 2008	May 2007	Apr. 2008	May 2008	May 2007	Apr. 2008	May 2008
Manufacturing	\$564.85	\$583.44	\$582.80	\$14.30	\$14.96	\$14.68	39.5	39.0	39.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$571.42	\$576.57	\$585.88	\$14.54	\$14.86	\$14.87	39.3	38.8	39.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$559.94	\$587.28	\$582.00	\$14.14	\$15.02	\$14.55	39.6	39.1	40.0

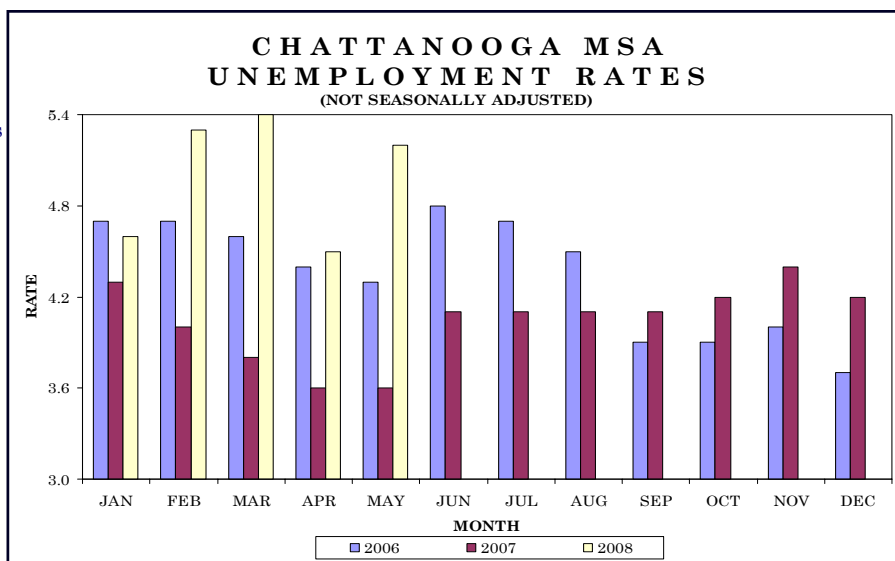
**ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Apr. 2007	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2007	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2007	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008
Total Private	\$673.73	\$676.54	\$668.15	\$19.14	\$19.22	\$19.09	35.2	35.2	35.0
Goods Producing	\$759.70	\$786.86	\$770.25	\$19.38	\$20.28	\$19.75	39.2	38.8	39.0
Mining & Construction	\$666.62	\$726.60	\$730.30	\$17.92	\$19.48	\$19.32	37.2	37.3	37.8
Manufacturing	\$792.81	\$808.01	\$786.05	\$19.87	\$20.56	\$19.90	39.9	39.3	39.5
Private Srvc Provide	\$649.95	\$646.04	\$640.37	\$19.06	\$18.89	\$18.89	34.1	34.2	33.9
Trade, Transportation, Information	\$657.52	\$628.76	\$620.39	\$18.84	\$18.12	\$18.14	34.9	34.7	34.2
Financial Activities	\$742.69	\$742.85	\$743.66	\$20.98	\$20.75	\$20.60	35.4	35.8	36.1
Professional and Busin	\$828.29	\$785.84	\$777.11	\$21.57	\$20.90	\$20.89	38.4	37.6	37.2
Educational and Health	\$799.98	\$854.92	\$843.63	\$22.16	\$22.92	\$23.05	36.1	37.3	36.6
Leisure and Hospitalit	\$693.91	\$695.22	\$689.81	\$20.53	\$20.21	\$20.17	33.8	34.4	34.2
Other Services	\$315.83	\$291.50	\$306.77	\$11.32	\$11.00	\$11.32	27.9	26.5	27.1
	\$584.58	\$627.96	\$612.50	\$17.45	\$17.59	\$17.45	33.5	35.7	35.1

**This data is one month behind

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 600 jobs from April 2008 to May 2008. There were seasonal declines in state government (down 600 jobs), educational/health services (down 400 jobs), and retail trade (down 200 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in leisure/hospitality (up 400 jobs), which includes an increase of 200 jobs in accommodation/food services; and local government (up 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 300 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 200, while service-providing jobs increased by 100.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 2007				April 2008				May 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Athens Micro	24,500	23,370	1,130	4.6	24,770	23,110	1,670	6.7	24,910	23,000	1,910	7.7
Chattanooga City	75,510	72,820	2,690	3.6	76,250	72,820	3,430	4.5	76,070	72,010	4,050	5.3

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

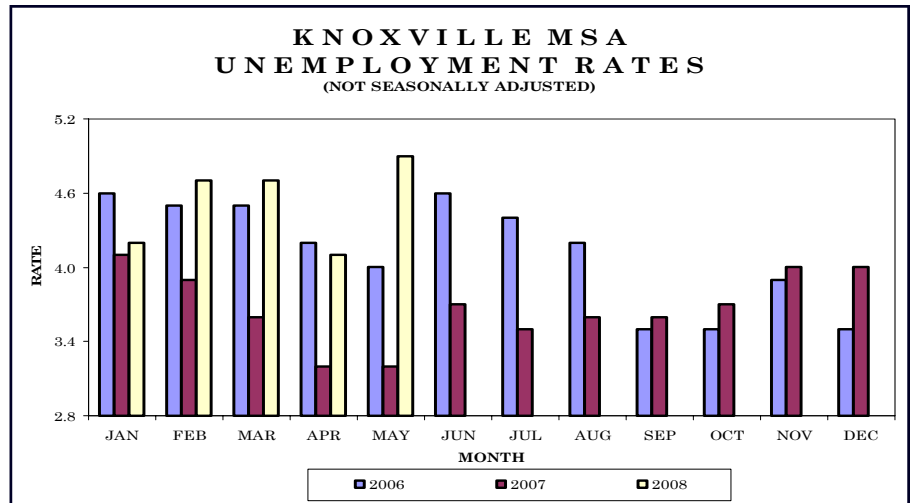
Industry	May 2007	Revised April 2008	Preliminary May 2008	May 2007 May 2008	Net Change Apr. 2008 May 2008
Total Nonfarm	247.4	248.3	247.7	0.3	-0.6
Total Private	212.6	213.5	213.4	0.8	-0.1
Goods Producing	44.9	45.2	45.1	0.2	-0.1
Mining & Construction	10.6	10.9	10.9	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	34.3	34.3	34.2	-0.1	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	15.7	15.7	15.6	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	18.6	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0
Service Providing	202.5	203.1	202.6	0.1	-0.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	56.4	56.9	56.8	0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	26.8	27.3	27.1	0.3	-0.2
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	20.9	20.9	21.0	0.1	0.1
Information	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	18.5	18.6	18.6	0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	25.5	24.6	24.7	-0.8	0.1
Educational & Health Services	28.6	29.9	29.5	0.9	-0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	23.8	23.4	23.8	0.0	0.4
Accommodation & Food Services	21.0	20.8	21.0	0.0	0.2
Other Services	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Government	34.8	34.8	34.3	-0.5	-0.5
Federal Government	6.5	6.1	6.0	-0.5	-0.1
State Government	5.6	6.3	5.7	0.1	-0.6
Local Government	22.7	22.4	22.6	-0.1	0.2



Knoxville MSA - Anderson, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Union

Total nonfarm employment increased by 400 jobs from April 2008 to May 2008. There were seasonal increases in leisure/hospitality (up 500 jobs), which includes an increase of 300 jobs in accommodation/food services; and trade/transportation/utilities (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline of 300 jobs in state government.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 1,900 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 600, while service-providing jobs increased by 2,500.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 2007				April 2008				May 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Harriman Micro	26,640	25,580	1,060	4.0	26,770	25,500	1,260	4.7	26,860	25,350	1,510	5.6
LaFollette Micro	50,290	48,050	2,240	4.5	50,050	47,240	2,810	5.6	50,100	46,800	3,300	6.6
Newport Micro	16,350	15,490	860	5.2	16,610	15,510	1,090	6.6	16,730	15,470	1,260	7.5
Sevierville Micro	17,510	16,750	760	4.3	16,770	15,820	950	5.7	16,910	15,770	1,140	6.7
Knoxville City	94,740	90,710	4,030	4.3	96,230	90,740	5,490	5.7	96,550	90,030	6,520	6.8
Maryville City	26,640	25,580	1,060	4.0	26,770	25,500	1,260	4.7	26,860	25,350	1,510	5.6
Oak Ridge City	13,640	13,130	510	3.7	13,740	13,130	610	4.4	13,750	13,030	720	5.2

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

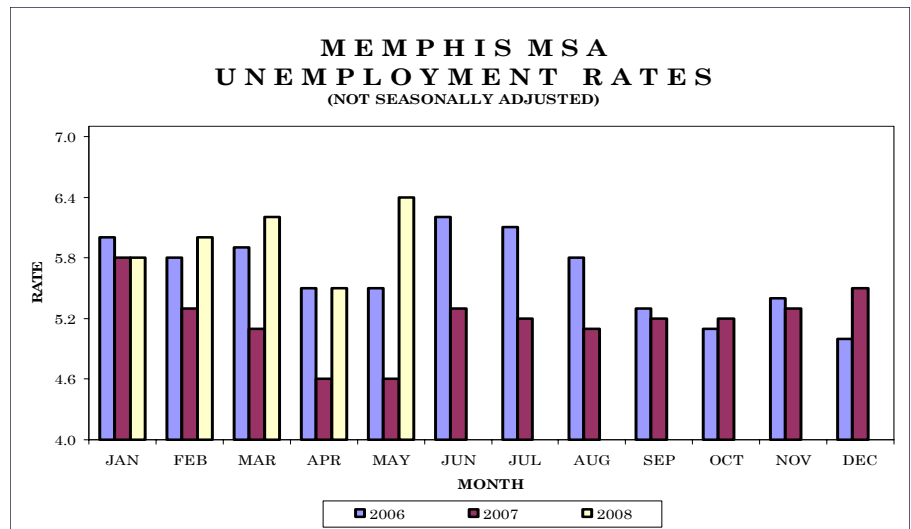
Industry	May 2007	Revised April 2008	Preliminary May 2008	Net Change	
				May 2007 May 2008	Apr. 2008 May 2008
Total Nonfarm	337.4	338.9	339.3	1.9	0.4
Total Private	284.6	285.3	286.0	1.4	0.7
Goods Producing	56.0	55.3	55.4	-0.6	0.1
Mining & Construction	19.0	18.4	18.6	-0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	37.0	36.9	36.8	-0.2	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	28.3	28.1	28.0	-0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	8.7	8.8	8.8	0.1	0.0
Service Providing	281.4	283.6	283.9	2.5	0.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	73.1	72.9	73.1	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.6	16.7	0.3	0.1
Retail Trade	45.5	45.3	45.4	-0.1	0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	7.0	7.3	7.3	0.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	8.3	8.0	8.0	-0.3	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11.2	11.0	11.0	-0.2	0.0
Information	5.7	5.8	5.7	0.0	-0.1
Financial Activities	17.4	17.5	17.5	0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	40.5	40.6	40.5	0.0	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	20.4	20.4	20.5	0.1	0.1
Educational & Health Services	41.2	42.1	42.2	1.0	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	36.4	36.5	37.0	0.6	0.5
Accommodation & Food Services	32.7	33.1	33.4	0.7	0.3
Other Services	14.3	14.6	14.6	0.3	0.0
Government	52.8	53.6	53.3	0.5	-0.3
Federal Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
State Government	19.1	19.8	19.5	0.4	-0.3
Local Government	28.5	28.6	28.6	0.1	0.0



Memphis MSA - TN - Fayette, Shelby, Tipton. AR - Crittenden. MS - DeSoto, Marshall, Tate, Tunica

Total nonfarm employment increased by 400 jobs from April 2008 to May 2008. There were seasonal increases in leisure/hospitality (up 700 jobs), which includes an increase of 600 jobs in accommodation/food services; administrative/support/waste management (up 600 jobs); educational/health services (up 400 jobs), which includes an increase of 300 jobs in health care/social assistance; mining/construction and retail trade (both up 300 jobs); and local government (up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in state government (down 1,400 jobs) and professional/scientific/technical services (down 700 jobs).



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 2007				April 2008				May 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Bartlett City	25,970	25,140	830	3.2	26,050	24,990	1,060	4.1	26,020	24,780	1,240	4.8
Collierville City	20,170	19,570	610	3.0	20,210	19,450	760	3.8	20,170	19,280	890	4.4
Germantown City	19,930	19,380	560	2.8	19,940	19,270	670	3.3	19,940	19,100	840	4.2
Memphis City	309,580	294,530	15,050	4.9	312,120	292,820	19,300	6.2	312,290	290,300	21,990	7.0

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

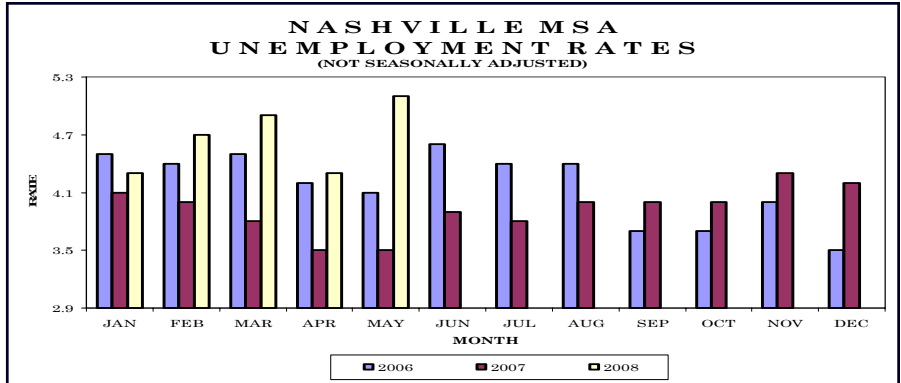
Industry	May 2007	Revised April 2008	Preliminary May 2008	Net Change	
				May 2007 May 2008	Apr. 2008 May 2008
Total Nonfarm	642.5	640.3	640.7	-1.8	0.4
Total Private	553.9	549.7	551.3	-2.6	1.6
Goods Producing	79.9	77.5	77.6	-2.3	0.1
Mining & Construction	26.8	25.4	25.7	-1.1	0.3
Manufacturing	53.1	52.1	51.9	-1.2	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	27.1	26.2	26.1	-1.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	26.0	25.9	25.8	-0.2	-0.1
Service Providing	562.6	562.8	563.1	0.5	0.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	175.7	173.5	173.9	-1.8	0.4
Wholesale Trade	37.6	36.9	36.9	-0.7	0.0
Retail Trade	72.7	71.5	71.8	-0.9	0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	10.1	10.2	10.3	0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	14.2	13.7	13.6	-0.6	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	65.4	65.1	65.2	-0.2	0.1
Information	7.4	7.2	7.2	-0.2	0.0
Financial Activities	33.2	32.9	32.9	-0.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	82.5	82.8	82.7	0.2	-0.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	19.0	20.1	19.4	0.4	-0.7
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5.5	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	58.0	56.9	57.5	-0.5	0.6
Educational & Health Services	77.5	77.6	78.0	0.5	0.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	67.0	68.8	69.1	2.1	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	73.1	73.2	73.9	0.8	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	65.4	65.4	66.0	0.6	0.6
Other Services	24.6	25.0	25.1	0.5	0.1
Government	88.6	90.6	89.4	0.8	-1.2
Federal Government	14.3	14.6	14.6	0.3	0.0
State Government	14.9	16.7	15.3	0.4	-1.4
Local Government	59.4	59.3	59.5	0.1	0.2



Nashville MSA — Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson

Total nonfarm employment increased by 700 jobs from April 2008 to May 2008. There were seasonal increases in arts/entertainment/recreation (up 700 jobs); accommodation/food services (up 500 jobs), which includes increases of 300 jobs in food services/drinking places and 200 jobs in accommodation; professional/business services (up 500 jobs), which includes an increase of 900 jobs in administrative/support/waste management combined with a decrease of 400 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; mining/construction (up 400 jobs); retail trade (up 300 jobs), which includes an increase of 200 jobs in food/beverage stores; and other services (up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in state government (down 1,800 jobs), durable goods manufacturing (down 400 jobs), and educational services (down 200 jobs).



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 2007				April 2008				May 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia Micro	36,170	33,220	2,950	8.2	37,410	34,840	2,570	6.9	37,580	34,820	2,760	7.3
Brentwood City	17,100	16,600	500	2.9	17,300	16,730	570	3.3	17,320	16,590	730	4.2
Columbia City	14,920	13,790	1,130	7.6	15,550	14,470	1,080	7.0	15,600	14,460	1,140	7.3
Franklin City	31,660	30,360	1,300	4.1	31,820	30,590	1,230	3.9	31,840	30,350	1,490	4.7
Gallatin City	13,210	12,550	650	4.9	13,490	12,650	840	6.2	13,570	12,550	1,020	7.5
Hendersonville	25,840	24,980	860	3.3	26,260	25,170	1,090	4.1	26,240	24,970	1,270	4.8
LaVergne City	13,970	13,220	750	5.4	13,870	12,900	980	7.0	13,940	12,860	1,080	7.7
Murfreesboro City	51,220	49,130	2,090	4.1	52,380	49,510	2,870	5.5	52,580	49,110	3,470	6.6
Nashville City	311,370	300,740	10,630	3.4	316,050	303,010	13,040	4.1	316,440	300,590	15,850	5.0
Smyrna	19,540	18,870	670	3.4	20,030	19,010	1,020	5.1	20,030	18,860	1,180	5.9

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	May 2007	Revised April 2008	Preliminary May 2008	May 2007	Net Change Apr. 2008 May 2008
Total Nonfarm	758.4	766.4	767.1	8.7	0.7
Total Private	660.6	665.2	667.8	7.2	2.6
Goods Producing	121.6	118.3	118.3	-3.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	41.7	43.1	43.5	1.8	0.4
Manufacturing	79.9	75.2	74.8	-5.1	-0.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	54.7	50.8	50.4	-4.3	-0.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	25.2	24.4	24.4	-0.8	0.0
Service Providing	636.8	648.1	648.8	12.0	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	153.5	156.3	156.6	3.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade	36.5	37.4	37.5	1.0	0.1
Retail Trade	86.8	89.0	89.3	2.5	0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	13.0	13.2	13.4	0.4	0.2
General Merchandise Stores	17.7	17.6	17.6	-0.1	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	30.2	29.9	29.8	-0.4	-0.1
Information	19.3	19.8	19.9	0.6	0.1
Financial Activities	46.7	46.4	46.5	-0.2	0.1
Finance & Insurance	35.5	35.4	35.4	-0.1	0.0
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	11.2	11.0	11.1	-0.1	0.1
Professional & Business Services	99.8	100.6	101.1	1.3	0.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	36.6	37.6	37.2	0.6	-0.4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.2	9.5	9.5	0.3	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	54.0	53.5	54.4	0.4	0.9
Educational & Health Services	107.3	110.8	111.0	3.7	0.2
Educational Services	23.9	24.2	24.0	0.1	-0.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	83.4	86.6	87.0	3.6	0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	81.8	82.5	83.7	1.9	1.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	10.4	9.6	10.3	-0.1	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	71.4	72.9	73.4	2.0	0.5
Accommodation	12.9	12.8	13.0	0.1	0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	58.5	60.1	60.4	1.9	0.3
Other Services	30.6	30.5	30.7	0.1	0.2
Government	97.8	101.2	99.3	1.5	-1.9
Federal Government	11.6	11.5	11.5	-0.1	0.0
State Government	27.6	29.7	27.9	0.3	-1.8
Local Government	58.6	60.0	59.9	1.3	-0.1

Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		***Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	85,600	85,800	41,200	41,500	63,000	63,100
Total Private	66,900	67,200	35,500	35,900	50,300	50,300
Goods Producing	16,200	16,300	10,400	10,200	14,100	14,100
Mining & Construction	3,300	3,400	1,700	1,700	3,500	3,600
Manufacturing	12,900	12,900	8,700	8,500	10,600	10,500
Durable Goods Manufacturing	8,500	8,500	4,600	4,500	6,600	6,500
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,100	4,000	4,000	4,000
Service Providing	69,400	69,500	30,800	31,300	48,900	49,000
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	16,300	16,400	7,900	8,000	13,100	13,200
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,800	2,800
Retail Trade	11,800	11,800	4,900	5,000	7,800	7,900
General Merchandise Stores	3,300	3,200	NA	NA	2,500	2,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,500	2,600	1,200	1,200	NA	NA
Information	1,100	1,100	300	300	700	700
Financial Activities	2,700	2,700	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Professional & Business Services	8,300	8,300	3,000	3,200	4,500	4,400
Educational & Health Services	9,900	9,900	5,800	5,800	8,700	8,700
Leisure & Hospitality	9,100	9,200	4,000	4,300	5,200	5,200
Other Services	3,300	3,300	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,300
Government	18,700	18,600	5,700	5,600	12,700	12,800
Federal Government	5,700	5,700	300	300	500	500
State Government	3,400	3,300	700	600	2,000	2,000
Local Government	9,600	9,600	4,700	4,700	10,200	10,300

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		***Morristown, TN MSA	
	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.	April 2007 Revised	May 2008 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	83,000	81,600	122,200	122,600	50,600	50,800
Total Private	66,600	66,200	105,900	106,200	43,300	43,500
Goods Producing	13,600	13,500	32,100	32,200	16,800	16,700
Mining & Construction	3,800	3,800	8,300	8,600	2,700	2,700
Manufacturing	9,800	9,700	23,800	23,600	14,100	14,000
Durable Goods Manufacturing	NA	NA	11,000	10,800	9,400	9,200
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	NA	NA	12,800	12,800	NA	NA
Service Providing	69,400	68,100	90,100	90,400	33,800	34,100
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	14,300	14,100	24,200	24,400	26,500	26,800
Wholesale Trade	2,700	2,600	5,300	5,300	11,100	11,000
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	14,500	14,700	2,300	2,300
General Merchandise Stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,300	1,300	4,400	4,400	2,900	2,800
Information	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	700	800
Financial Activities	5,000	5,000	4,200	4,200	1,200	1,200
Professional & Business Services	7,300	7,100	8,600	8,300	3,100	3,200
Educational & Health Services	12,900	12,900	18,000	18,100	5,400	5,500
Leisure & Hospitality	8,400	8,500	12,000	12,200	3,400	3,500
Other Services	2,600	2,600	4,300	4,300	1,600	1,600
Government	16,400	15,400	16,300	16,400	7,300	7,300
Federal Government	2,300	2,300	1,200	1,200	400	400
State Government	6,000	5,000	2,300	2,300	1,500	1,500
Local Government	8,100	8,100	12,800	12,900	5,400	5,400

*** These metro areas are no longer supported by BLS. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development is funding and collecting data for these areas.

Clarksville MSA is Montgomery County, Stewart County, Christian County, KY, & Trigg County, KY. **Cleveland MSA** is Bradley & Polk counties. **Jackson MSA** is Chester & Madison counties. **Johnson City MSA** is Carter, Unicoi, & Washington counties. **Kingsport-Bristol MSA** is Hawkins County, Sullivan County, Scott County, VA, Washington County, VA, & Bristol City, VA. **Morristown MSA** is Grainger, Hamblen, & Jefferson counties.

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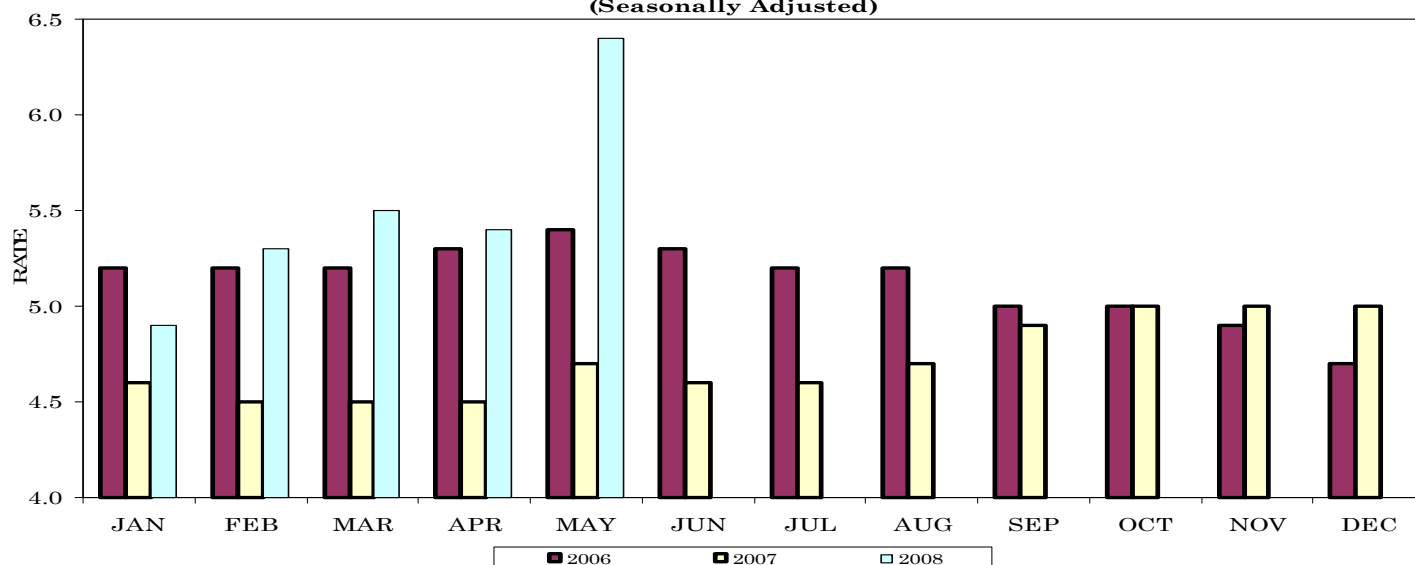
The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request. TTY: 615-532-2879 or 1-800-848-0299

U.S. Consumer Price Index May 2008

Group	Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly
U.S. City Average			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	216.632	4.2	0.8
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	212.788	4.5	1.0
South			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	210.006	4.6	0.9
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	207.912	4.9	1.1

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)



IMPORTANT CHANGES IN 2008

Every year there are slight differences to the tables of information. Most of these modifications are due to the size of the industry reporting and the confidentiality restraints. This year there are many more changes than normal to the Labor Market Report. Most of these adjustments are due to funding cuts in federally supported programs. This includes the elimination of all 'hours and earnings' data in the metro areas. That has changed the layout of this publication. The changes are explained below.

Page 5: The entire narrative that previously began on Page 5 and continued on Page 6 is now on Page 5.

Page 6: The statewide hours and earnings of manufacturing production workers, previously shown on Page 5, are gradually being phased out by BLS. Statewide hours and earnings at the total and subtotal levels remain and are now published on Page 6. There is a new series of hours and earnings for all employees. This is the bottom of Page 6. The All Employee Hours and Earnings is lagged by one month due to the inaugural release date of February 2008.

Six of the micropolitan areas that were on this page have been moved to the MSA pages. These micro areas are not part of the MSA definitions, but they fall geographically within the metro counties.

Pages 7 thru 10 are the metropolitan areas and each has a similar change. All the hours and earnings of manufacturing production workers for the metro areas have been eliminated due to budget cuts. Replacing this information is LAUS data for smaller communities within the metro areas. This includes cities of greater than 25,000 population, as defined by BLS, and the micropolitan areas explained in the prior paragraph. The monthly labor force and unemployment will be available. This will give a better picture of the economic health of the MSA area.

Page 11: This data will look the same as in prior years, but there is a slight difference. The Cleveland and Morristown metro areas have been eliminated by BLS. The states had the option of collecting and reporting this data with state funding. Tennessee chose to keep collecting this data. There is hope that this funding will be restored in FY 2009.